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It our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ubiteation wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cures send stamps for that purpose.

The Patent Office a Nest of Monopoly. At the time when Mr. BRYAN archis disciples began to denounce trusts, monopolies and combinations, it was suggested by THE SUN that they devote part of their intellectual energy to a sideration of the monopolies established by the Government under the patent and copyright laws. This system of monopoly has generally been regarded as benedicial, except, indeed, when some bold robber baron like RICH-ARDSON takes advantage of it to set up a claim of private ownership in what is Government document known as " Messages and Papers of the Presidents."

The so-called anti-monopolists, however, have shown a disposition to evade the question of monopolies by copyright and patent right.

We now find the San Franci co Chronicle seriously discussing the advisability of " such a drastic measure as the repeal of the patent laws," and asking if it should not be "adopted as a defence against the growth of the trusts.

The occasion of our contemporary's remarks was an unfounded report that the United States Steel Corporation had offered \$1,000,000 for a newly invented process for making steel economically.

The patent laws," says the Chronicle, were framed to stimulate invention and reward the inventor, on the assumption that the public generally would derive a substantial benefit from such a course." If concerns like the United States Steel Corporation, it continues, stand ready to buy up the patents, " the whole purpose of the patent laws will ultimately be defeated," and "the Government thus unwittingly becomes a supporter for the trusts through the agency of the patent laws."

In our humble opinion nothing would be more likely to stimulate invention than the circumstance that somebody in the inventor's line of business stood ready to pay a million dollars for his patent after it has been obtained. If this is not encouragement to invention and a reward to the inventor, what is?

Furthermore, every radical improvement cheapening the methods of production is bound to count for the benefit of the consumer. This has been proved by the consumers' experience with such products as are sold by the United States Steel Corporation itself, and others of its kind, notably that great aggregation of solidly organized interests, the Standard Oil Company.

But if anybody is prompted to attack the patent system on the ground that it is monopoly and the handmaid of other monopolies, our advice is that the movement should begin at the right end. An amendment of the Constitution of the United States should be the starter. For the institution does not rest merely upon statutory enactments; it was established by Clause 8 of section 8 of Article I, of the fundamental law.

A Great British Journalist on His Travels.

From St. Mark's House, Viewsley Middlesex, and from West Drayton, G. W. R., England, news of palpitating interest is sent to us " with Mr. A Whight's compliments;" and we thank Mr. A. WRIGHT for his compliments and his news. A British journalist is coming to these United States. Indeed. some ocean steamer is already snorting proudly and treading the Atlantic warily. knowing what a precious passenger she carries List, list, O. list:

There is now on the war to his country a noted soung finglish journalist who is famed for his brilliant and vivid descriptions of every day life and doings, as well as for his marvellous pen pict area of fereign lands. Mr. JOHN FOSTER FRANCE roams the United States for the purpose of visiting his impressions. He represents an important syndicate of British daily papers, who have secured the best man the; could for the tour. '

So begins the brilliant and vivid description of the noted young describer. It is clear at once that he is far ahead of such much-travelling English journalists of older days as Bull Run RUSSELL, ARCHIBALD FORBES and GEORGE AU-GUSTUS SALA. They had not the art of doing full justice to their adventures and accomplishments; and they were mere dabblers in the matter of marvellous pen pictures of themselves. Hear and wender at our noted young John FOSTER FRASER:

Mr. FRASER comes to America, not as a stranger. for he has been over the States before. He has a wider knowledge of the world's customs and habits than almost any other living journalist. He has travelled all round it. He knows the East almost as well as his own capital, and only last year he toured through Siberia and succeeded in crossing the forbidden land of Manchuria-being the first foreigner to step over both borders. A copy of his book, written after this tour, has been graclously accepted by the Czar of Russia."

Yet even here the marvellous pen picture is less magnificent than the truth. Mr. JOHN FOSTER FRASER has crossed in safety not only " the forbidden land of Manchuria." but Broadway at Fulton street, the Fifth Avenue at Forty-second street, the Brooklyn Bridge, Cheapside. the Thames River in a penny steamer. the Avon at its widest point and the threshold of the Cheshire Cheese. He commits time tables to memory with the utmost facility and has lost only two pieces of luggage, a hat box and a sandwich box, in almost constant travel for more than three weeks. Accompanied only by an agent of the great world traveller, Mr. Cook, he has climbed to the flome of St. Paul's, ridden on the top of a

den land of Pell street, crossed the frontier of Harlem, hunted pumas in The Bronx, explored East New York, ascended in an open boat the rapids of the Shark River, taken a photograph of Bunker Hill Monument, broken an intractable pair of snowshoes in Ottawa. trapped squirrel whiskey in Quebec, been the first of great English journalists to take the perilous mission of studying the game of craps among the newsboys of Manhattan, eaten dried apples in Toad Hill, Mass., toured through Long Island, visited the Philadelphia Bourse and the New York Aquarium, inspected the Gowanus Canal and looped the loop at Coney Island. He knows Hindostanee almost as well as Sanscrit and has a wider knowledge of guide books than any other man not in Mr. BAEDEKER'S employ. He has smoked a package of cigarettes with a picture of the Khedive on the outside, been through China by the route of Mr. BURTON HOLMES'S lectures, met a Zulu chief in the Bowery and interviewed BIG BUN, the Last of the Pappoose Indians, in a smoking car in Wisconsin. A copy of his book written after his tour of Long Island has been

graciously accepted by Capt. CHAPMAN. Mr. FRASER speaks as we'l as he writes: " Not only is Mr. FRASER in the front rank of writers, but he is a much-sought-after lecturer aiso. He possesses a soft, clear voice and a telling public property, as in the case of the style, and he has the happy knack of telling a good story against himself. Once when travelling in China, after a rather fatiguing journey, he was talking to a Chinaman and expatiating on the pleasures of wandering around and putting up with all kinds of hardships for the sake of a free life. Slowly the Chinaman looked him up and down and then solemnly gave his opinion, 'Too much dam foolee."

The return of this modest but all-accomplished traveller, journalist, lecturer and wit to this country is awaited eagerly. Was the Chinaman right?

A Most Significant Total Abstinence Movement.

One total abstinence movement which has been in progress in this country for nearly a generation is not open to ridicism, as an "old women's " agitation, however fashionable it may have been to throw such jibes at others.

To-morrow, at Dubuque in Iowa the

Catholic Total Abstinence Union will hold its thirty-first convention, it having been organized at Baltimore in 1872, or two years before the beginning of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. During that period it has had to contend with many obstacles raised by indifference or positive opposition, but it has made steady headway-slow but sureso that at the convention at Dubuque it will be able to report unusual progress in the last year. As compared with the Women's Union, of Protestant direction, this Catholic movement may seem small, but actually it is great, with a membership now aggregating 85,729. It is now inspired, too, by the warmer religious zeal because of the letter of the Pope to the clergy of the United States, in which he pronounced "the practice of total abstinence " to be " the proper and truly efficacious remedy for the prevailing vice of drunkenness." "The more strongly will all be induced to put this bridle on the appetite," continued the head of the Roman Catholic Church, the greater are the dignity and influence of those who give the example." Accordingly, he admonished pastors to do their best to drive the plague of intemperance from the fold of CHRIST, by and to shine before all as models of abstinence."

Impelled by these sentiments from the head of the Church, an American priest. Father SIEBENFORRCHER of Kenton in Ohio instituted "the seminary apostolate," as it is described. That is, he went about preaching the principles of total abstinence in the various Catholic seminaries of this country in which the young priests are educated. These seminaries had inculcated temperance, but it was rather the moderate use of stimulants than the entire abstinence from them advised by the Pope and urged by Father SIEBENFOERCHER. So great was the impression made by his arguments and appeals that during the last year total abstinence societies were established in nine of these seminaries. This is wholly a labor of love with the good father and, so far, it has been carried

on without a cent of cost to the Union. Another project from which much valuable assistance is expected was started at the convention of last year. To the Rev. Dr. McSweeny was committed the task of writing a history of the whole temperance movement for the greater stimulation of the very many priests and laymen, who are now active in it and to draw to it a more general Catholic support. The history is now so near completion that its publication before the end of this year is expected. It will be one of the most thorough of the contributions to the literature of temperance

which has ever been made. The Dubuque convention of to-morrow will meet at a time when this Catholic total abstinence movement seems to be entering a stage of prosperity never reached in its past history. As a consequence of seed sown at the last convention, at Hartford, a flourishing Archdiocesan Union was established at Dubuque. The Missouri Knights of Father Matthew added largely to their membership, among which is a reciment of boys pledged to total abstinence. In other States a like exhibition of new and

aggressive vitality is made. We gather these very interesting facts from an advance copy of the report of the National Secretary, the Rev. ALEXANDER P. DOYLE of the Paulist Fathers, whose zealous and enthusiastic labors in behalf of temperance are so well known in New York. The confidence in the growth of the movement which he expresses is not misplaced. Everywhere, religion wholly apart, common sense is teaching abstinence or, at least, great temperance. A few years ago it was rare to encounter at a dinner or in a club men who abstained from alcohol, and such abstinence was looked upon as eccentricity; but now they are becoming frequent. The use of spirituous beverages is much less than formerly. Father DOYLE looks forward to the time

odious and the frequentation of saloons shall grow to be disreputable." Such a forecast is no longer smiled at as an indication of a vision distorted by fanaticism.

This total abstinence movement in the convention of the Catholic Church, fostered and encouraged by Bishops and priests, and shared by the Pope himself, is of profound significance.

An Example to Nicaraguaists. Our esteemed daily contemporary, the New York Commercial, makes this hasty comment upon a recently published interview with the Hon. WARNER MILLER:

" Headlines in an Oregon newspaper announce hat ' WARNER MILLER accepts the Panama route.' What would have happened if the former United States Senator had rejected the Panama route?"

Nothing would have happened, perhaps, except an exhibition on the part of Mr. MILLER of less common sense and patriotism than he actually has dis-

Coming back from a trip in Alaska, the ex-Senator is informed that the enterprise with which his name has been prominently identified for years, the construction of an isthmian canal by way of Nicaragua, has been killed, probably, by the action of Congress in passing the bill preferring the Panama route. Thereupon Mr. MILLER remarks to a reporter of the Portland Oregonian:

"Now that the Panama course has practically been agreed upon, I trust the project will be carried out with all possible speed, for the completion of a connecting link between the two oceans will mean a great deal to the people of the United

This attitude denotes only common sense and good Americanism, but it is by no means imitated by all the other sorely disappointed advocates of Nicaragua. Instead of hoping patriotically that the Panama canal will be completed with all possible speed, they are hoping with all their might and main that something will occur at Paris, or at Washington, or at Begota, to block or delay the project, or to throw it into cule as an expression of narrow fanati- a confusion by which the alternative

must leave to the high expert of Baltimore to estimate.

The Englishman named Wooton who was sentenced by a Magistrate to two months' imprisonment for poaching in Windsor Park and conveying therefrom certain rabbits belonging to his sovereign lord, the King, deserved a better fate. He is a most ingenious chap; we aren't sure that he isn't a genius. His defence was that he went to the park for the lawful purpose of getting a night's sleep, and that the rabbits aforesaid ran into his pockets and there died for want of air. What is more probable? The attractive powers of some persons. the fascinations which they exert, are notorious. The Pied Piper of Hamelin and that Scotch harper, GLASGERION, who "harped the fish out o' water, the water shown by his successful out o' a stane," were musical fascinators; plus his infallible perspect out o' a stane," were musical fascinators; but neither pipe nor harp is needed. Has not everybody seen the irresistible effect of assiduous preaching and exhortation, some fishermen, usually men innocent or contemptuous of all luxurious flies and rods, upon the fish? No fat fish can stay in the water when those magicians begin to whip it. So with other workers workers. Rabbits are inquisitive and fascinating rabbit hunters with an extensive series of pockets or bags must beware. There are men with a compelling power over the watches of their neighbors. The first you know your watch is in the compeller's pocket; and he may be punished for possessing an attraction for gold and silver. It is strange that courts don't recognize these " mysterious forces."

In Marion, Ind., a test was made last week of a process of making paper from oat hulls; and the paper so made is described as of "excellent quality" So that tenui musam meditamur avena of the Eclogue, Sydney Smith's " we cultivate literature on a little oatmeal," may have a new meaning for the innumerable new verse smiths of this age; and "we write poetry on thin oat-hull paper " may be the proper translation of the Virgilian

A * professor * who professed the art of finding buried treasure has been arrested Florida by the Post Office authorities. He" had a large mail " and it is supposed that he fleecod a good many seekers. It is curious, or rather it is not all curious, that the search for hidden treasure is busily pursued even in these times. The cache of our old friend Capt. KIDD still attracts diggers. Buccaneers and pirates and eccentric misers must have concealed their gold and silver for the mere pleasure of baffling inquiry. The "gold bug " will never cease to be the favorite insect; and the race of Douster. SWIVELS will not end.

The Hon. Big Bill's services to language and literature have been acknowledged gratefully in these columns. A whole brood of poets has been hatched to sing him. A word of thanks now for his love f art and his enlightened encouragement fartists. He is going to give the jig steppers in de Nint', students of the art of dancng, who have hitherto had no other stage than the cellar door, a chance to show their skill in public; and he will be one of the judges of their excellence at their compeition in the American Theatre. But he s much more than a patron; he is an artist. To-morrow he will sing a song known to be new and believed to be noble, a song the title of which is a grand, sweet song, " Mike, Mike, Mike." The Hon. Big Bill's voice is a wonder and a joy. It is a voice from the vaults, a profound bass, a subterranean and sub-ecllar voice, as rich as old cheese. as deep as the sea, and yet as tender as asparagus tips. It is an organ and a thuner, the sound of waves in ocean caves, of bullfrogs from the dusky pools at night, of tempests and of drums; and there is a sob in it like the noise of a stone " cutting an egg " in a pond.

A Brooklyn bachelor has set an example which all well-to-do bachelor uncles and spinsters or childless aunts can't follow too quickly. In consideration of an income of \$200, to be paid by his three nephews as long as he lives, he has deeded to them I Paris 'bus, been received in the forbid- when "drinking customs shall be made | real estate worth \$120,000; and he has given |

a fat sum in cash to his niece. Thus the inheritance tax is avoided; the uncle has his modest but sufficient provision, and the consciousness of having got rid of the trouble of collecting rents and making repairs; he has the consciousness also of having made four other persons happy. We were going to write a " Manual for the Use of Rich, Childless Uncles and Aunts, Showing How They May Live in Comfort, Do Justice to Their Nephews and Nieces, and Throw Away Nothing on Out-of-the-Family Charity," but this Brook'yn case convinces us that the correct theory of unclehood and aunthood is already un-

We salute our esteemed contemporary, the Aeronautical World, of Glenville, Ohio. Number 1 of Volume I is before us. Bicycle journals spread with the wheel and automobile literature is already considerable. We trust the time will come when the flying machine has its organ in every

THE "WESTERN CONTINGENT." Wall Street Vew of Their Very Re-

markable Opera lons. TO THE ELITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN of Sunday, July 27, there appeared, under its proper heading, a most ably written There appears to be running through it, a thread of calamity for which the "Western contingent" is held responsible. I am a Wall Street man, having a deep and true appreciation of all you say, with this exception: I am not a bear on the "Western contingent." More than this, I am not personally known to one of them, though I see them occasionally may their shadows never

Wall Street should doff its hat as it passes to Wall street on the way to its various places of business, for the biessings in the shape of eighths" this Western contingent has brought How well we remember and it is not long ago, when they galloped into town. Not a bit of it. A night's sleep, so to speak, was all they needed, but many of us know we looked in vain for just that much after they had started down the line, nor did we get it until they reached the end-there was a prize there-they turned it over to a great capitalone of those little things left out over night and we didn't see it

hibition of Western audacity-"their scalps would dangle," &c., before it was plished. Did you hear the "contingent high? We did, and as for the scalps, they lo dangle, but on the points of the barbed like girdles of our friends from the West

a confusion by which the alternative and inferior route may profit.

That is why the remarks of the Hon. Warner Miller, which we copied the other day, are significant, and very creditable to him.

The most vital issue now before Republicans is that of tariff revision.—Bullimore American.

Jimminy cripes; to borrow from the dictionary of profanity. At the last session of Congress the attempt to lower the tariff on sugar, in execution of a pretty plain duty and under special pressure by the Administration, ended, if we remember correctly, in complete failure. What the job will be to revise the whole tariff we must leave to the high expert of Baltimore from the morning and as for the barbed wire girdles of our friends from the west they're it and we know. Why, sir, before the knives were out for this first dance, our board member showed blusself promptly at the office at 3:07 as neat and clean as when he left us at 9:53 in the morning. When our friends were half-way down the line you should have seen him as he flopped in at 3:30—you might have thought he had been in the procession as chase. But never a care had he for appearances. The commission account was growing a fine, long leg in the credit side, and the interest account fast becoming a crivple from the same cause. How many shires' was now a thing of the past, he had all he wanted each day without further questioning, and as for the usual office towel and soap at 3:10, they have resigned in favor of a Turkish bath, uptown.

It is is tout one office experience in Wall Street, as the result of the "Western contingent" and their methods. We have no fault to find with them, for, since their coming, the first care for the suits of the west they're it and we know.

be Street, on more than one occasion, has sen from poverty to affluence and from the ie men to Billy Proctor, from the sandwich men to the Savarini all have money in air pockets, where, before Louis Nashville and himself lost, were nothing but due is or holes

rise up and bless them. Did the Street new blood? If so, it has it and of the We rise up and bless them. Did the Street need new blood? If so, it has it and of the proper kind, the kind that flows in the veins of business men, who, appreciating the re-sponsibility which those great factors in Wall Street, wealth and that which it brings, power, thrust upon it-em, will never abuse their privilege; for it is a privilege to occupy a position in the financial world such as theirs.

who have put new life it positive knowledge that, of his character, his a set sense of responsibility as to the uses of his wealth, power and position; and, as men are known by their company, his associates must be of the same stamp, and they certainly are known to possess keen insight the Street has convincing evidence of this and it house their shadows will broaden, as has the market under their, shall we say, inflation? No, it is good substantial business, with proper methods behind it, with one melon on the identity of bedutas a result. More power to them—they have pulled the Street out of the rut, brought plenty of business and ability with them, in addition to giving us a general shaking, and we find ourselves awake, with seats at \$75,000 each, three rows of cabs in the streets we claim as ours, and autos for the asking.

The time was when we in New York city knew it all but, really, we only thought it, the other element is here now and we, as they say, must, waste out. They are surely the right kind, and in offering them the assurance of my mean distinguished.

out. They are surely in offering them the ast distinguished considermethods and accomplishtive enough for some of
miles to go and do likenot sell what they haven.

Steamboat Bare on the Hudson Sixty Years Ago.

To the Entrie of The Sta -Str. In read ing the account of the Hudson River boats in last Sunday's Sux, I wondered why there in last Stinday's SIN, I wondered why there was no mention of the set race between the two boats, the Empire and Curtis Peck, from Albany to New York. This took place, as my memory serves me, about sixty years ago. No passengers were allowed on either boat except the working force of each. News non, N.Y. REUBEN JOHNSON.

Our Tramps Mainly Americans? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: It is remarkable but logical fact that almost all

the tramps and beggars in this city are Amernot foreigners is impossible for an American to compete the "pauper labor of Europe," who are now. He necessarily goes to the well will soon become as extinct as the dodo. W YOFR, July 29 J. CONWAY.

An Anglican Church School.

From the London Davy News.

Mr. Henry Miller, the secretary of the Church association, has sent an account of the so called ligious instruction given in the public elementary thools of Dorchester in the diocese of Oxford. Mr. Miller says that the infants are taught to say the "Hall Mary" every morning at the beginning of school: the "Hall Mary" forms part of the prayers used daily at the opening both of the boys' and girls' schools, the children say it altogether; it seems difficult to find a child who does not know it. All the children are required to make the sign of the cross at the opening prayers in the school. The girls are taught that they ought to say the "Hall Mary" in the r private prayers in the even-ing. Some of the parents have been astonished at hearing their children saying the "Hail Mary"

There is a crucifix in each school. In the girls school, on the left of the cruciffx, a picture of the Sacred Heart of Jesus; on the right the Sacred Heart of Mary. The children are expected to bow to the crucifix. The infants are taught to do so before beginning morning prayer. The call-dren are expected to attend a children's "mass" on saints' days. This service is called "mass" by the vicar, his wife, the teachers and the children. This "mass" is a substitute for the "religious" in

The children are all carefully instructed to bow to the "altar" at these "masses." If they forget, the vicar's wife is in attendance to see that the children bow to the "altar" on entering the church. Several girls who refused to bow to the "altar" were caned on their return to the school from the "mass," and the reason for their being caned was publicly announced to the school. One candidate for confirmation was refused presentation to the Bishop because he would not go to confession.

The "Chuch" of the Wagon From the La Cygne Journa

The chuch of the heavily loaded wheat wagons is the sweetest music that has floated through the atmosphere of the Marias des Cygne bottom for many many months.

OUR GOVERNMENT AND THE VATICAN.

Question of the Philippine Friars Discussed by a Distinguished Publicist.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You are quite right in saying, as you did in the editorial of July 30, that the question concerning the Philippines friars has dynamite I am glad to be able to say that THE "N within the last few days has done more to clarify the question and to place it before the people in its true light than all that had been said or written before. Indeed, much that has appeared editorially in the public press and in despatches from Washington and Rome has served only to confuse the real question and to stir up the prejudice mong Catholics that you are doing so much

You tell us that much of the hostile criticism the Administration in regard to this quesbrople that have such a lively hatred of any-thing that savors of religious prejudice or tion in dealing with such delicate questions. f the Government that appears to be hostile to the interests of that religion for which hey have suffered so much. Hence they have given a good deal of attention to the ttitude of the Administration toward the friars, and you need not be surprised that they being rapidly removed by the light thrown upon the question, mainly through the colmns of your paper.

The truth is that until very recently the question has not been presented to the country in its true light, but in a way that to many people was very offensive. For the last three nonths or more we have been reading ediorials in hearly all the newspapers and depatches from Washington, all virtually under ne caption, and that was "The Friars Must It was very natural under such cirout why the friers must go and how they were to be sent away. to understand how this free Government, xisting under a written constitution, with all its guarantees of personal liberty and per-sonal rights, could assume to banish from | ties at Rome to safeguard all the interests heir native country and their homes a body I men who were either American citizens r American subjects, without being even harged with any crime or any violation of It was never before seriously suggested that a person living under the Amerian flag could be banished or deported from his home simply because some or all of his neighbors did not like him or because for ome vague reason he had become offensive o the Government.

Nor could they see very well how the Government could take their property without their consent, even by the exercise of the power of eminent domain. They understood perfectly well that the Government could take, by the exercise of that power, any property that it might need for public or Government purposes, but it has never been pre-tended that the Government needed the friars lands for any such purpose. If that powe was to be called into action at all it would obviously be only as a method of getting rid of the people who owned the land or for the purpose of distribution among the people who, it is said, are now the occupants without payment of any rent or other form of compensation for the use of it. The exercise of the power of eminent domain for such a purpose would be another new and dangerous departure from the principles of the Constitution, yet all this, and perhaps more, was understood to be embraced in the cry that went out to the country that "the friars must go.

Taking that view of the question it is not surprising that your Irish Catholic correpondents indulged in some very unfavorable criticism of the Government.

When Judge Taft was sent on his mission to Rome he received written instructions from he Secretary of War, who spoke for the President. These instructions did not really state the question at issue as we now understand it. is quite impossible to read that paper now without seeing that great pains were taken impress the country with the idea that we could not possibly have any diplomatic interourse with Rome. Judge Taft was to appear at the Vatican as an agent of the Government on a pure matter of "business," a term which was thought to be vague enough to which was thought to be vague enough to side from where it is cut, while the straw exclude anything like diplomatic relations. falls into a cart behind. The heads are Now, it is certain that our Government did carried away from the header by a draper, not need the friers lands for any hostones. Or moving belt, forty-eight inches wide. not need the friars' lands for any business purpose, and it is quite absurd to say that we wanted to deport them as a matter of business. The plain purpose of the mission was to discuss questions relating to the government of the Church and the discipline of the clergy in so far as these matters were connected with the peace and good order of the islands. It would have been quite as well to say so in the first place in plain words, instead of being at so much pains to show that we could not. as a Government, ever recognize any such power as the Papacy This somewhat ostentatious and unnecessary disciaimer was a little offensive Any one who has read the recent proceed

ings at Rome and still thinks that there has been no recognition of such a power must be one who places much reliance on words and phrases and gives little weight to matters of substance. But it does not follow from all this that there is any bigotry in the President or the Secretary of War or Judge Taft. In fact, Catholics who read and think for themelves will readily acquit them of any such charge. None of them can reasonably be dice in their official action; but they had to do little playing to the galleries. They know perfectly well that there are still a good many conest people in this country who have votes and who from their infancy have been taught that some of their ancestors firmly believed. hat the Pope is antichrist, or the beast with he horns and hoofs who sits enthroned upon he Seven Hills as the embodiment of every thing evil It makes them shudder to the that their Government will have any relations with such a power, and while this feeling or prejudice, founded, of course, in ignorance, rapidly passing away there is enough of left to make politicians and public men utious about ignoring it They must still

ke note of it in all dealings with Rome. it takes a long time to root out ignorance and prejudice, even from classes that we call educated and enlightened. In a few days we are to witness a King of England passing from death's door to what was once monastery to be crowned. A very portant part of that ceremony will consist of a solemn oath which he is to take before all the world to the effect that Catholics are idolators, thereby insulting not only many millions of his own subjects, but the majority of the people of the world who profess the Christian religion. It is not at all likely that is poor King believes a single word of this most ridiculous oath, but he must act before the public just as if he did. This is to take place in one of the most enlightened cour tries of the world, in the midst of men and women of the highest culture whose ances tors were converted from paganism by the very Church that the oath denounces. When Cat olics witness all such things they will se inclined to pardon the President for the ise of so many words to allow that he intends to deal with the Pope only in a business way which can never be allowed to ripen into diplomatic relations.

But t'e later and final instructions of the Secretary of War and the note of Cardinal Rampolla waich closed the negotiations at Rome have cleared the air, and with the valuable aid of THE SUN we now know where we are. The cry-that "the friars must go" s hushed, and it turns out now that the Government has no intention of deporting them wit out their consent, nor has it any serious purpose to take their lands by the exercise of the right of eminent domain, in order to exclude them from their homes. Catholics can now see that the question is not one of force or power, but is reduced to a reasonable basis. The Government cannot by the use of military force put the friars into the possession of the parish churches and lands from which it is said they were expelled by the people. It is willing to buy the lands t a tair price, providing the owners find a home elsewhere. It is asserted, and seems o be the fact, that for some reason, good or bad, the people are bitterly hostile to the

friars, and that neither time nor diplomacy can repair the breach between clergy and If so, it is plain that their usefulness as religious guides is at an end. and their presence is only a source of irritation, detrimental to the true interests and progress of the Church and to the peace and good order of the State. The Government in a friendly way has asked the authorities of the Church to ecoperate with it in putting an end to a condition of affairs in the Philippines that is a menace to the real interests of religion and to public order. It is evident that the Vatican is willing to aid the Governi to public order. It is evident ment so far as it can in the removal of obstacles prejudicial to the interests of both and that would seem to be the true status of the question concerning the Philippine friars. If I am wrong in this I hope you will

correct the error

The Administration and the Vatican are engaged in a friendly conference in regard to matters of mutual interest for the purtion has come from people of the Irish race; pose of settling them in some fair and reasonand that is doubtless the fact. There are no able way. Foth parties to the negotiations will so readily resent any action on the part | The Pope cannot remove the friars against their will any more than the Government can, but it is to be presumed that his influence and advice in a matter connected so intimately with the interests of the Church will be respected by the heads of the orders to which the friars belong, and by themselves were at first very unfavorably impressed: as members of the clergy. It will take time but I am glad to say that this impression is and patience and all that delicate skill in diplomacy, to which the Vatican is no stranger, to accomplish the desired result. Rome has its own way, acquired from the traditions and experience of ages, of dealing with such questions. On the other hand, the Administration must so act and speak as to protect itself in a political sense from the "No Popery" sentiment that only slumbers, awaiting the occasion to fan it into life. It must guard against the possible charge of having

gone to Canossa. But when the Administration and the Vatican are seeking to settle such questions in a friendly way there is no reason why any citizen, Catholic or Protestant, should indulge in hostile criticism or-do anything calculated to stir up religious agitation. Catholics may implicitly trust the authoriof the Church. It is better that such ques-tions should be settled by friendly conferences than by force or the exercise of arbi trary power, or even by the use of power that has no clear warrant in the Constitution As the case now stands it is quite plain that the Government has no intention to invoke any such power to interfere either with the person or the property of the friars. The question is not one that can be settled by the exercise of governmental power. It can be settled by mutual agreement and mutual concessions, and no good citizen will seek by unwise agitation to embarrass either the Administration or the Church authorities in their efforts to accomplish such a desirable AUG. 4.

THE LARGEST HARVESTER. It Is Self-Moving, Cuts a 86-Foot Swath and Weighs Over 100 Tons.

From the Los Angeles Heraid What is said to be the largest automobile in the world, and the largest combined harvester, as well, is now at work on a big ranch in central California, where it is being used in cutting 49,000 acres of barley. The big machine consists of a traction engine, capable of handling seventy-five tons, and takes the place of sixty horses a header or mowing machine, which cuts a swath thirty six feet, and a theshing machine all complete The threshing machine and header are run by a thirty-horse-power engine, entirely sepa-rate from the traction machine, save that they both get steam from the same boiler The apparatus moves over the ground at different speeds, according to the thick ness of the crop, while all the time the header and thresher are going at full speed, whether the grain be thick or thin. The average speed made is three and a half miles an hour and 100 acres a day can be threshed by the

engine are eight feet in diameter and have tires forty-eight inches wide, on which are ridges an inch and a half high. Eight men are employed on the thresher. Half a minute after the header starts to work the threshed grain begins to fall into the sacks on the other side from where it is cut, while the straw They are carried through a colander, which breaks the beard from the barley and shells it at the same time, then by a narrow bit through two cleaners and finally to a bin, from which it is sacked. The sacks are sewed and set aside as fast as filled. When twelve sacks have been filled they are allowed to slide off the cart on which they are stacked to the ground. Likewise when the straw eart is full it is dumped.

This giant automobile is sixty-six feet long and half as wide, weighing over a hundred tons, it uses oil as fuel, necessitating the use of four horses to haul oil and the water for the beller as it travels around large are. They are carried through a colander,

The Long Drop of a Woman Miner.

From the Denrer Republican. CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo , July 25. -Mrs. N. E. Brooke, one of the few successful woman mine operators in this district, had a narrow escape from an awful death this afternoon While being lowered down the Mabel M. shaft, on which property she is leasing, the brakes for some resson failed to act and the bucket fell ninety feet before the engineer regained control. Mrs. Brooke, accompanied a miner, was riding on the rim of the bucket, but both fortunately kept firm hold on the cable, and while badly frightened, were unmitured. The depth of the shaft is 135 feet. When the bucket was stopped Mrs. Brooke took the ladger way for the remainder of the distance, both in and out of the shaft.

The Father of Free Rural Mail Delivery

From the Washington Post. Ex-Representative Tom Georgia, who is now more of an author than a politician, has offered to pay \$1,000 for proof that he was not the author of the free rnral il delivery. 'On May 28, 1892.' Introduced into the House of Representatives, advocated, and got passed a resolution appropriating money for the free delivery of rural mails. This was the first resolution and appropriation Congress ever passed upon that subject, and the present system now called rural free delivery had its origin that resolution

The Automobile Scorcher in the West. From the Chicago Record Herald. A SPERIDAN ROAD IDTI-

Let er zipp! Let er zipp! Let er zipp onward! The Red Terror's owner to His boid chauffeur thundered Run out your gleaming blade Charge for the ropes." he said Swish went the knife in front The cable was sundered

On, the wild swoop they made!

Not sixty miles an hour.

Fully a hundred!

Theirs not to reason why.

Theirs but to let her fly

Men saw them flashing byHeld close their loved ones and

Trembled and wondered. Marshals to right of them,

How the Red Terror swayed!

Marshals to left of them.
Marshals in front of them
Angrily thundered.
Stormed at and told to stop hen they steered stright and ran ver a dauntless cop-riends tred to find the man-

Flashed all their scythe blades bare, Swiftly they cleft the air. Ropes dangled bere and there, Dangled with raveled ends. Where they doen sundered. But at last sociething broke. A chain hooked around an oak Stretched o er the highway. Up the Red Terror went, Battered and split and bent, Taking a skway. "Wow" screeched the chaufeur, "I'm He was no rope we struck.

That was no rope we struck -Some one has blundered. Marshals to right of them.
Marshals to left of them,
Marshals behind them,
Marshals behind them,
Only the sickening smell
That we all know so well
Rose where at last they fell,
Rose from the wreck they madel
Even now—who can tell!
Maybe their souls keep on,
Not sixty miles an hour,
Eulty a hundred.

MR. SAGE S6 AND AT WORK Spends His Birthday at His Office and

Thrice Photographed. Russell Sage was se years old yest Newspaper reporters and put dealers, who buy privileges from Mr were calling upon him at his Wall St. office all day to congratulate him liet. dentally, three photographs for as many different newspapers were taken, Mr. Saga-

posing for them The aged financier was in good He reached the office at about 10 30 and was there after 3 o'clock. He attended the regular weekly meeting of the Laser live Committee of the Western Chic Telegraph Company and ate the dip

Mr. Sage said that both he and Mrs. Sage were in good health. They are now living at their summer home at Codarha "When I get to Cedarhurst this after-

noon," said Mr. Sage, "I will take a drive." Mr. Sage owns several horses and these are pets of his. Asked about last week's are pets of his. Asked about a report that a Vanderbilt offer made for the control of the Manhattan Elevated Rullway in exchang for aga

tee of 7 per cent, upon Manhattan stock, Mr. Sage replied: "I know of no offer by Mr. Vanderbel and I think that Mr. George Gould would certainly have informed me if one had been

Mr. Sage is by all odds the hardest work. ing financier for his age in this fact, there are no other active so old. He has been at his office birthdays since 1884. In that year away on July 4 and didn't come away on July 4 and didn't come back after Sept. 1. Nervous prostration the cause. He was caught with put upon a great total of stocks in the slump of that year. There were promises arranged and finally taken care of. This is instance in Wall Street's recollecti Mr. Sage ever made arrangement row shy money. He borrowed severa hundred thousand dollars from a bank but for a period of only one day.

Mr. Sage is estimated to be worth about

JERSEY CITY AT \$99,000,000. Raised Total Valuation and increased

\$75,000,000 now.

Assessments on Large Corporations. A few weeks ago Mayor Fagan of Jersey City wrote an open letter to President Rol ert J. Hoos and the late Charles H. Day ton, who constituted the Democratic majority in the Tax Board, accusing them of favoring big corporations by placing inadequate valuations on their real and per-sonal properties. He ordered the Commissioners to increase the valuations, so that the burden of taxation would not fal so heavily upon the small property own

While the board was finishing up its work Commissioner Dayton died, and the Mayor appointed James Lindsay as his work Commissioner Dayton died, and the Mayor appointed James Lindsay as his successor, making the board Republican.

Mr. Lindsay and Thomas Degnan, his Republican colleague, announced yesterday that they will increase the assessed valuation of the property of the North Jersey Street Railway Company from \$488,000 to \$1,383,000. They will also jack up the assessments levied against other corporations. The Democratic board filled a return of \$96,001,542 as Jersey City's total valuations, but the Republicans expect to increase this figure to \$99,000,000. President Hoos says that he won't stand for the increase.

A. ABRAHAM'S GIFT TO CORNELL. Prof. Eisenlohr's Library Being Taken From Heidelberg to Ithaca.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 5 .- Cornell University through the generosity of Abraham Abraham of Brooklyn has just acquired the Egyptological and Assyriological library of the late Prof. August Eisenlohr of Heidel-The collection is considered the most valuable that has been on the market since the death of Lepsius twenty years ago. It includes a thousand volumes, comprising all the important publications relating to Egyptology down to 1901, several ancient manuscripts, many costly fac similes papyrus manuscripts, several hu photographs and sets of periodicals books are now being received here.

POPE'S DELEGATE AT MANILA. Appointment Likely to Go to Monsigner

Quidi. Now in South America. WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 -- Official information received here from Rome indicates that Monsiener Quidi will soon be appointed Apostolic Delegate of the Roman Catholic Church to the Philippine Islands It had previously been reported that Bishop T. J. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University at Washington, would be appointed to the Philippines, but this is denied. Mossignor Quick has for some years been Apostolic Delegate to South America, but he term of service there has expired.

Will Pettus Be in the Senate at 89? From the Washington Post

The term of Senator Petrus of Alabam will expire March 4, 1903, and he is a can date for reflection. A card has been issue to the people of Alabama presenting name at d indorsing him as "a brave sol a great lawyer and a patriotic statesman Senator Pettus enjoys the distinction being the oldest man in the United St Senate. He was born in 1821, and his term expires, in 1903, he w his term expires, in 1993, he will be \$2 reold. Should he be reflected and live throhis second term, he will round out his pucareer at the ripe age of \$8. He bears
years wonderfully well, being a man
vigorous constitution. He is inexpresssolemn and oracular in his utterances,
among his fellow Senators he is known
Confucius, not only because of his famresemblance to that Chinese philosoph
but also because of his great wisdom.

A "Home Missionary Mare."

From the Cadta Sentine! This heading will introduce to our reader an original plan of the Hon. G. W. Glover the owner of the handsome pacing in Florence Nightingale, that will be exat the Cadiz Driving and Matines Associ at the Cadiz Driving and Matines Ation, Thursday, Aug. 7. Florence ingale was an eminent English womawas one of the fortunate of the earth was able to do for love what money neither procure nor reward. My greatly admired the noble deeds of the nent woman and the sacrifice she mathe alleviation of suffering humanity the name is significant and has a me Florence Nightingale will be known 'Home Missionary Mare.' Her owned donate one-tenth of her earnings, let small or large, to the Home Missionar ciety, to be applied to alleviating the and handling Mr. Glover thinks he as for her a reputation that will be as for history as Nancy Hanks and Mand S. for her a reputation that will be as I in history as Nancy Hanks and Maud S

Bee Stings for Rheumattsm. From the Baltimore American

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., July 25 - William Snively, an aged resident of Shady has been a sufferer with rheumat ong time and lost the use of his arm in the garden some men were hiving of bees and they settled on the old stung him sorely. When the swells the stings disappeared, the rheumal and stiffness also left, and the old man can now do as much work a afflicted with the malady

A Jumbo Lightning Bug

From the San Francisco Chronicle BEREELEY, July 22 - What is believed to the largest phosphorescent insect known to etchas just been shipped to Prof. Charles W. Woo. worth, the University of California entocides from Madera by a woman who discovered has been in correspondence with the Artural Department in regard to ner valual. The insect is 315 inches long, exceeding a phosphorescent varieties that have ever studied. The largest one previous to it Neither the name, species nor genus of insect can be determined. It comes at an tune time, however, for scientists are at p making careful investigations in phosophore in the hopes of discovering the secret of obtained